

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- 7. The milk or cream used in the making of the ice cream must be obtained and handled in accord with the regulations of the State board of health pertaining to milk and dairy products.
- 8. No person by himself or by his servants or agent or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation shall exchange or deliver any ice cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.
- 9. No old or melted ice cream returned to a manufacturer from whatever cause shall again be used in the preparation of ice cream.
- 10. In the peddling of ice cream on the street the conditions imposed by the State board of health are necessarily violated, and therefore the peddling or sale of ice cream on the street or sidewalks is prohibited.

## Public Buildings—Ventilation, Lighting, and Cleaning of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 2, 1913.)

Section 1. No person shall maintain or use any theater, show, schoolhouse, church, public hall, jail, hotel, restaurant, rooming house, or other public-service place unless such place is well lighted and well ventilated. The ventilation shall be by natural vents and openings aided by fans when necessary for a complete and constant changing of the air.

SEC. 2. All of the above places shall be kept in a cleanly condition, and the cleaning of such places must be under proper sanitary precautions.

## Barber Shops-Regulation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 2, 1913.)

All barber shops, together with all the furniture, shall be kept at all times in a cleanly condition.

Mugs, shaving brushes, and razors shall be sterilized by immersion in boiling water or 60 per cent alcohol after every separate use thereof.

A separate, clean towel shall be used for each person. Alum or other material used to stop blood must be powdered and applied on a towel.

The use of powder puffs and sponges is prohibited.

No person shall use a barber shop or connecting room as a dormitory.

Every barber shop shall be provided with hot and cold water.

Every barber shall cleanse his hands thoroughly after serving each customer.

## Privies, Cesspools, and Public Toilets 1—Maintenance and Care of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 2, 1913.)

- Sec. 3. No privy shall be maintained in any room, nor shall it have direct connection with any room wherein any kind of exposed food or foodstuff is stored, prepared, or handled.
- SEC. 4. All privies located in or near public buildings such as courthouses, depots, hotels, and schoolhouses must be well lighted and ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition at all times.
- SEC. 5. No insanitary privy shall be maintained by any person near to a dairy, meat market, bakery, grocery store, or other place where food is stored, prepared, or handled. This has reference to such food as can be contaminated.

SEC. 6. No person shall misuse or abuse any public toilet of any depot, school-house, hotel, or other public building or railway coach, either by writing upon the walls or by interfering with the plumbing of said toilets by throwing therein trash of any kind or otherwise.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The preceding sections of this regulation were published in the Public Health Reports May 9, 1913, vol. 28, No. 19, p. 925.